

## PLATE X.

- Fig. 1. *Lousia barclayi*, Bs., typical specimen from the Benson collection, Cambridge,  $\times 5$ .  
 Fig. 1 a. Ditto, apical whorls,  $\times 58$ .  
 Fig. 1 b. Ditto, sculpture on the last whorl,  $\times 58$ .  
 Fig. 2. *Lousia insularis*, sp. n., shell,  $\times 8$ .  
 Fig. 2 a. Ditto, animal from right side,  $\times 9$ .  
 Fig. 2 b. Ditto, showing sole of foot with shell, and young shells within it,  $\times 9$ .  
 Fig. 2 c. Ditto, extremity of foot, with mucous pore,  $\times 9$ .  
 Fig. 2 d. Ditto, jaw,  $\times 43$ .  
 Fig. 2 e. Ditto, teeth of radula,  $\times 300$ .  
 Fig. 3. *Lousia duponti*, sp. n., shell,  $\times 12$ .  
 Fig. 3 a. Ditto, sculpture on last whorl,  $\times 58$ .  
 Fig. 3 b. Ditto, shell with animal, one showing the immature shells in the oviduct,  $\times 6$ .  
 Fig. 3 c. Ditto, jaw,  $\times 43$ ; teeth of radula,  $\times 300$ .  
 Fig. 4. *Kaliella fourneauensis*, sp. n.,  $\times 8$ .  
 Fig. 4 a. Ditto, teeth of the radula,  $\times 300$ .  
 Fig. 5. *Erepta (Dupontia) pertucida*, shell,  $\times 3.4$ .

## PLATE XI.

- Fig. 1. *Erepta (Dupontia) pertucida*, mantle-zone, left side, showing shell- and dorsal lobes,  $\times 6.2$ .  
 Fig. 1 a. Ditto, extremity of foot,  $\times 4$ .  
 Fig. 1 b. Ditto, jaw,  $\times 15$ .  
 Fig. 1 c. Ditto, teeth of the radula,  $\times 184$ .  
 Fig. 1 d. Ditto, genitalia,  $\times 4$ .  
 Fig. 2. *Erepta (Ctenophila) caldwelli*, genitalia,  $\times 6$ .  
 Fig. 3. *Erepta odontina*, genitalia,  $\times 4$ .

*ant.l.d.l.*, anterior left dorsal lobe; *post.l.d.l.*, posterior left dorsal lobe; *r.d.l.*, right dorsal lobe; *ep.*, epiphallus; *fl.*, flagellum; *gen.ap.*, generative aperture; *ov.*, oviduct; *p.*, penis; *pr.*, prostate; *sp.*, spermatheca; *sper.*, spermatophore; *v.d.*, vas deferens; *v.s.*, visceral sac; *r.m.p.*, retractor muscle of penis.

II.—*Descriptions of some Rhynchota from Ruwenzori.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

THESE descriptions refer to the collections made by the recent British Museum Expedition to Ruwenzori in Central Africa. The full enumeration of the species will subsequently appear in the 'Transactions of the Zoological Society of London.' I have previously described in these pages some new species collected by Mr. Scott Elliot during his journey to the same locality. The types are in the British Museum.

## HETEROPTERA.

## Fam. Pentatomidæ.

## Genus CAURA.

*Caura*, Stål, Hem. Afr. i. p. 168 (1864).

*Caura leggei*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum metallic bluish green; corium opaque olivaceous green; membrane dark bronzy green; connexivum indigo-blue; head beneath pale sanguineous, the lateral margins before antennæ bluish black; sternum metallic bluish green, a longitudinal fascia running between the coxæ pale sanguineous; abdomen beneath sanguineous, with a central longitudinal series of five large spots, four on each lateral area, four on each lateral margin, the extreme lateral margin, a small transverse spot on each side of apical segment, and the legs bluish black; antennæ black, the basal joint (excluding extreme apex) sanguineous, first joint not reaching apex of head, second and third subequal in length, shorter than fourth and fifth, which are also subequal, fourth distinctly dilated; rostrum with the first joint sanguineous and reaching base of head, remaining joints black, second joint about reaching the intermediate coxæ, third joint short, just passing the intermediate coxæ, apical joint slightly passing the posterior coxæ; head, pronotum, and scutellum thickly punctate and slightly rugulose; corium very finely and indistinctly punctate, more prominently so on claval and costal areas; connexivum thickly finely granulose.

Long. 12 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Senliki Forest.

*Var.*—Above somewhat paler green; basal joint of antennæ black, concolorous; head beneath blackish, its base ochraceous, all the sanguineous coloration beneath replaced by ochraceous.

*Hab.* East Africa; Masaba (Coll. Dist.).

*Carbula bicolor*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium fuscous brown; anterior lateral margins of pronotum, basal lateral margins of corium, and a somewhat large spot near each basal angle of scutellum pale, levigate, shining ochraceous; membrane bronzy brown, with the veins darker; connexivum brownish

ochraceous, its inner margin and the posterior segmental margins black; body beneath and legs ochraceous, abdomen with a waved castaneous line on each lateral area; antennæ with the first joint fuscous brown, remaining joints pale ochraceous, basal joint not quite reaching apex of head, second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length, fifth a little the longest; rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ, first joint reaching base of head, second reaching the intermediate coxæ and about as long as third and fourth together; head longer than broad, thickly coarsely punctate, the apex of the central lobe a little prominent; pronotum broader than long, thickly coarsely punctate, the posterior angles strongly, robustly, horizontally produced, their apices subacute and very slightly recurved, a little notched behind; scutellum coarsely punctate and wrinkled, shorter than the corium, the basal angular pale spots subglobose; corium more finely punctate; membrane reaching the apex of abdomen.

Long. 9 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 mm.

Old Camp, 6000-7000 feet.

#### AWEMBA, gen. nov.

Somewhat flatly broad and subovate; head narrowing anteriorly, the lateral lobes distinctly longer than the central lobe, their apices somewhat widely separated; antennæ five-jointed, basal joint not quite reaching apex of head, second and fourth subequal in length, fifth longest; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, first joint reaching base of head, second longest and not quite reaching intermediate coxæ, third and fourth joints short and subequal in length; pronotum much broader than long, the lateral angles strongly, robustly, spinously produced, the anterior lateral margins coarsely serrate, posterior margin truncate before scutellum, lateral margins concavely sinuate, anterior margin excavated for the reception of the head; scutellum about as long as broad at base, its lateral margins oblique to near middle and then more suddenly narrowed, its apex rounded; corium longer than scutellum, not covering connexivum, which is widely exposed; membrane somewhat short, about reaching abdominal apex; abdomen beneath convex, apical angles of sixth abdominal segment acuminate; legs simple, not spined.

This genus in general appearance and character is allied to *Carbula*, Stål, but widely diverges by the lateral lobes of the head being longer than the central and by the serrate lateral margins of the pronotum.

*Awemba typica*, sp. n.

Pale luteous and more or less thickly punctate, the punctures black towards base of head, sparsely scattered near anterior margin of pronotum, forming a distinct broad basal fascia between the lateral pronotal angles, sparsely distributed over the corium and thick and close at apex of scutellum; antennæ with the fourth and fifth joints darker or more castaneous; pronotum very coarsely punctate, the lateral angles robustly spinously produced; scutellum coarsely wrinkled and punctate; corium somewhat opaque and finely sparsely punctate; abdomen beneath with the spiracles black, sometimes with the lateral margins (broadly) and a central longitudinal fascia (narrowly) darker; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 mm.

Ruwenzori, 5600 ft. (*Scott Elliot*); E. Ruwenzori.

*Awemba fusca*, sp. n.

Dark fuscous brown, apical area of head and the produced pronotal angles more piceous; antennæ, lateral crenulate margins of pronotum, and a large globose spot near each basal angle of scutellum ochraceous; membrane fuscous grey, the veins darker; connexivum dull ochraceous, inwardly black; body beneath paler than above and darkly punctate; legs dull ochraceous; head thickly coarsely punctate, apices of the lateral lobes outwardly rounded and widely separated in front of central lobe; antennæ with the second and fourth joints subequal in length, first joint not reaching apex of head, fifth joint mutilated in type; pronotum coarsely punctate and granulose, the lateral angles robustly, spinously, horizontally produced; scutellum wrinkled and punctate; corium somewhat opaque and more sparingly punctate; rostrum with the first joint reaching base of head, second longest and not quite reaching intermediate coxæ, third and fourth shortest and subequal, the fourth slightly passing the posterior coxæ.

Long. 7 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

Old Camp, 6000–7000 feet.

## Genus ASPONGOPUS.

*Aspongopus*, Lap. (part.) Ess. Hém. p. 58 (1832).

*Aspongopus alternatus*, sp. n.

Body above, antennæ, rostrum, head beneath, sternum, and

legs black; connexivum, abdomen beneath, and the femora luteous; anal abdominal segment black; head with the lateral lobes foliaceous and produced in front of the central lobe, their apices divided; antennæ with the basal joint shortest, second a little shorter than third, fourth and fifth longest and about subequal in length; rostrum passing the anterior but not quite reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint slightly extending beyond base of head, second a little longer than third and fourth together; pronotum, scutellum, and corium rugose, the first more finely so and coarsely punctate, the second transversely rugose and coarsely sparingly punctate, the corium more irregularly rugose and sparingly coarsely punctate; membrane more piceous than black; tibiæ sulcate; tarsi ochraceously pilose.

Long.  $13\frac{1}{2}$ – $14\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 feet, and Old Camp, 6000–7000 feet.

Allied to *A. nigroviolaceus*, Pal. Beauv., but differing in having the second joint of the antennæ shorter than the third and in the colour of the under surface of the abdomen &c.

#### Fam. Coreidæ.

#### Genus HOLOPTERNA.

*Holopterna*, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 41 (1873).

#### *Holopterna wollastoni*, sp. n.

Head and scutellum black; pronotum and corium piceous black, the latter with a large ochraceous basal spot; antennæ piceous black, the apical joint pale ochraceous, with its extreme base blackish; membrane dark bronzy; connexivum black and more or less ochraceously spotted at the segmental incisures; body beneath and legs black; antennæ with the basal joint about as long as pronotum, longer than second joint, second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint slightly passing base of head, second extending between the anterior coxæ, third shortest, just passing the anterior coxæ; head excavated between the apices of the lateral lobes; pronotum much shorter than breadth between the lateral angles, which are strongly produced moderately upwardly and apically slightly recurved, the lateral margins of the produced angles crenulate; corium somewhat finely punctate; posterior tibiæ in ♂ spined beneath near apex, posterior femora

in ♂ a little curved; second ventral segment distinctly tuberculous on each lateral area in ♂, in ♀ less prominently so.

Long., ♂ 22 mm., ♀ 24-27 mm.

Old Camp, 6000-7000 feet, and 6000-13,000 feet.

*Holopterna affinis*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; corium piceous; membrane dark bronzy; body beneath and legs black; tarsi piceous brown; antennæ ochraceous, the whole of the first joint (excluding extreme apex), a broad subcentral annulation to second joint, and a similar annulation to third joint, which, however, extends nearer apex, black, first joint a little longer than pronotum and only slightly longer than second joint, third shortest, fourth about subequal to first; rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint almost reaching base of head, second reaching anterior coxæ, third shortest and just passing anterior coxæ, fourth almost reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum rugulose, the lateral angles produced upwardly and forwardly, strongly dentate on each edge, their apices acute; second and third ventral segments in ♂ longly tuberculate on each lateral area; posterior tibiæ in ♂ flattened and dilated and spined beneath near apex, posterior femora incrassate, moderately curved, finely crenulate beneath.

Long., ♂ 22 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 10 mm.

Mububi River, S.E. Ruwenzori.

Allied to *H. valga*, Linn., and *H. alata*, Westw., but separated from both by the longly, acutely, and anteriorly produced pronotal angles.

Genus MYGDONIA.

*Mygdonia*, Stål, Hem. Afr. ii. pp. 2 & 16 (1865).

*Mygdonia montana*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Piceous brown; corium shortly, palely, sparingly pilose; extreme apex of scutellum ochraceous; membrane dark bronzy; antennæ pale castaneous, first and fourth joints subequal in length, second slightly shorter than first, longer than third; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint extending to base of head, second a little longer than third, which just passes the anterior coxæ; pronotum coarsely granulose, the lateral angles moderately, roundly, a little upwardly produced, their margins coarsely crenulate, anterior

lateral margins also crenulate or dentate; scutellum transversely wrinkled; corium finely and indistinctly punctate; posterior femora strongly incrassate in ♂, shortly, centrally, tuberculously produced beneath and shortly spined beneath at apex, in ♀ only moderately thickened and spined beneath at apex; posterior tibiæ in ♂ moderately dilated but not toothed.

Long., ♂ 16, ♀ 20 mm.; exp. pronot. angl., ♂ 6, ♀  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

E. Ruwenzori.

Allied to *M. antinorii*, Leth., but with the pronotal angles much less developed, and more laterally and less anteriorly produced, their apices also more rounded and obtuse.

### Genus ACANTHOMIA.

*Acanthomia*, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 82 (1873).

#### *Acanthomia insignis*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum piceous; head with two central greyish lines commencing somewhat near together at base and extending to the bases of the antennæ, a similar line on each lateral margin passing inner margins of eyes; basal joint of antennæ castaneous, about as long as pronotum, much longer than second joint, which is ochraceous, remaining joints mutilated in type; pronotum somewhat greyish piceous, with three discal longitudinal greyish lines, finely greyishly pilose, and with a few scattered very profound dark punctures, lateral angles horizontally spinously produced, their apices slender and smooth, shining black, at about middle of anterior lateral margins a shorter suberect black spine; scutellum moderately raised, with a central greyish line; corium ochraceous, two longitudinal series of black punctures in clavus, a black line before clavus which is apically deflected to apical margin, and a submarginal black line which does not reach base; membrane greyish, with the veins piceous; connexivum piceous, the marginal spines black and posteriorly directed; body beneath and legs chocolate-brown, the tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous, bases of tibiæ black; rostrum with the basal joint just passing eyes, second joint reaching the anterior coxæ and about equal in length to fourth joint, third a little shorter than first; prosternum palely pilose and coarsely punctate; abdomen with oblique greyish lines on each lateral area.

Long. 9 mm.

Ruwenzori, 5000-6000 feet (*Scott Elliot*).

A strikingly marked species, described from a single and somewhat imperfect specimen.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. Cercopidæ.

Genus PTYELUS.

*Ptyelus*, St. Farg. & Serv. Enc. Méth. x. p. 608 (1825).

*Ptyelus niveus*, sp. n.

Body and legs creamy ochraceous; pronotum, scutellum, and abdomen above more or less suffused with stramineous; basal antenniferous tubercle, a longitudinal spot near bases of anterior tibiæ, anterior and intermediate tarsi, the apical fringe of the posterior tibiæ, and the claws of the posterior tarsi black, base of the apical joint of intermediate tarsi creamy ochraceous; tegmina silvery white, opaque, base of costal margin and a short central discal longitudinal line black, the reticulate veins at the apical area piceous; vertex centrally half as long as breadth between eyes, a distinct impression enclosing a small lunate space a little before apex; face a little centrally longitudinally flattened, laterally transversely striate; pronotum anteriorly convexly rounded, posteriorly strongly concavely excavate before scutellum, which is longer than broad; posterior tibiæ with two spines, the one nearer base shortest and somewhat indistinct.

Long., excl. tegm., 11 mm.; exp. tegm. 30 mm.

E. Ruwenzori, 6000-13,000 feet.

Genus LEPYRONIA.

*Lepyronia*, Amy. & Serv. Hém. p. 567 (1843).

*Lepyronia cethiops*, sp. n.

Pale stramineous; two central longitudinal fasciæ extending through head, pronotum, and scutellum, in the latter occupying the lateral angles, lateral margins of head (not reaching apex), lateral margins of pronotum, basal and inner margins of clavus, basal costal margin of tegmina, a costal spot behind middle, two oblique inner fasciæ on apical area, a spot on each basal side of head beneath between the face and eyes, a spot on each side of base of clypeus, a longitudinal fascia on each side of sternum, and the abdomen



beneath black; legs ochraceous; head shorter than pronotum, ocelli a little less removed from each other than from eyes; tegmina distinctly thickly punctate; posterior tibiæ with two strong spines.

Long. 6 mm.

E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 feet.

LII.—A *Synopsis of the Fishes of the Subfamily Salanginæ.*

By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

SALANGINÆ.—Argentinidæ with the dorsal fin placed far behind the pelvics, the head depressed, flat above, and the body elongate, subcylindrical anteriorly and compressed posteriorly. Teeth conical; scales deciduous; 4 branchiostegals; pelvic fins 7-rayed\*.

*Synopsis of the Genera.*

I. Præmaxillaries subnormal; lower jaw projecting.

A. Dorsal fin entirely in advance of the anal; tongue with 2 series of teeth; 2 series of teeth on each side of the palate; teeth in the jaws small, subequal . . . . . 1. *Protosalanx*, gen. nov.

B. Dorsal fin partly above the anal; tongue toothless; 1 series of teeth on each side of the palate.

Teeth in the jaws small, subequal . . . . . 2. *Salangichthys*, Bleek.

A pair of canines near the symphysis of the lower jaw; præmaxillary teeth somewhat enlarged, strongly recurved . . . . . 3. *Hemiscalanx*, gen. nov.

II. Præmaxillaries forming an anterior triangular expansion; lower jaw not projecting; a single series of teeth on each side of the palate; 1 or more anterior canines in the lower jaw, perforating the roof of the mouth behind the præmaxillary expansion; præmaxillary teeth strong, recurved, set rather far apart.

A. Dorsal fin entirely in advance of the anal; tongue with a single series of teeth; lower jaw ending in a short fleshy appendage.

4. *Leucosoma*, Gray.

B. Dorsal fin wholly or partly above the anal; tongue toothless.

Lower jaw ending in a short fleshy appendage . . . . . 5. *Salanx*, Cuv.

Lower jaw ending in a distinct, more or less movable præsymphyseal bone, with a double series of teeth . . . . . 6. *Parasalanx*, gen. nov.

\* In *Protosalanx*, *Salangichthys*, *Hemiscalanx*, and *Parasalanx*, and probably throughout the group, the males have the outer pectoral ray produced and the anal fin modified, the middle rays being set close together and curved backwards, whilst on each side of the body a single longitudinal series of adherent scales, decreasing in size posteriorly, is placed above the base of the fin.